

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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**IN RE TERRORIST ATTACKS ON
SEPTEMBER 11, 2001**

**Civil Action No.:
03 MDL 1570 (RCC)**

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This document relates to:

*Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Al Baraka Investment and Development
Corp. et al., Civil Action No.: 04-CV- 1923 (RCC)*

**PLAINTIFFS' MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT/ADDITIONAL ALLEGATIONS
AS TO DEFENDANT ABDUL MATIN TATARI**

Counsel for the above captioned Plaintiffs hereby provide a more definite statement/additional allegations ("More Definite Statement") as to the above referenced Defendant. This statement, annexed hereto as Exhibit 1, is hereby incorporated into the Complaint(s) in the above referenced action(s), pursuant to the Court's Case Management No. 1, dated March 10, 2004, and Case Management Order No. 2, dated June 16, 2004, paragraph 13.

Dated: September 30, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

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EXHIBIT 1

PLAINTIFFS' MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT/ADDITIONAL ALLEGATIONS AS
TO DEFENDANT ABDUL MATIN TATARI

1. The name of the defendant to whom this Statement pertains is Abdul Matin Tatari ("Tatari"). The alleged misconduct and basis for liability is set forth below as well as elsewhere in the Complaint.
2. All known wrongdoers are named as defendants in this action, as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Iraq, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1076 (RCC)), other cases brought by other plaintiffs in *In Re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001* (03-MDL-1570(RCC)), and others. Plaintiffs will separately file Statements with respect to the misconduct of the other defendants. Given the vastly complicated nature of the conspiracy and other wrongdoing that led to the events of September 11, 2001, however, much information is unavailable to plaintiffs, and the identities of other wrongdoers may be revealed through discovery or otherwise. Plaintiffs therefore reserve the right to amend this Statement as information is learned and verified and after discovery or other information is obtained.
3. The name of each victim can be found on the More Definite Statement, Victims List ("Victims List"). The victims consist of (1) all spouses, children, parents, siblings, or heirs of any individual who died at the World Trade Center in New York, NY, the Pentagon Building in Arlington County, Virginia, or in the airliner crash in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, as the result of terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 (with the events at the World Trade Center in New York, N.Y., the Pentagon Building in Arlington County, Virginia, and the airliner crash in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, on September 11, 2001, and activities related thereto, collectively referred to herein as "Attack" or "Attacks"); and (2) all legal representatives (including executors, estate administrators and trustees) entitled to bring legal action on behalf of any individual who died as the result of terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001; but excluding (3) all individuals, and all spouses, children, parents, siblings, and legal representative of individuals identified by the Attorney General of the United States or otherwise shown to have perpetrated, aided and abetted, conspired in regard to, or otherwise supported the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The Victims List sets forth the names of the decedents killed by the attackers, with the category of "victims" further including their spouses, children, parents, siblings or heirs as set forth above.
4. The manner in which the victims were injured consists of death, suffering caused by death, and all economic damages resulting from such deaths, and actions of the defendants and their co-conspirators as described herein.

5. Please find below a description, in detail, of the pattern of racketeering activity for each RICO claim:

a. The predicate acts and statutory authority relating to them include:

- Conspiracy to commit murder - NY Penal § 105.15; NY Penal § 125.25 (xi)
- Conspiracy to commit arson - NY Penal § 105.15; NY Penal § 150.15
- Fraud with Identification - 18 U.S.C. § 1028
- Mail Fraud - 18 U.S.C. § 1341
- Wire Fraud - 18 U.S.C. § 1343
- Financial Institution Fraud - 18 U.S.C. § 1344
- Illegal Transactions in Monetary Instruments - 18 U.S.C. § 1956
- Money Laundering - 18 U.S.C. § 1957
- Defrauding the United States Government - 18 U.S.C. § 371
- Travel Act - 18 U.S.C. § 1952
- Filing false or Materially False Tax Returns - 26 U.S.C. § 7206(1),(2)
- Engaging in a corrupt endeavor to impede and impair the due administration of the internal revenue laws - 26 U.S.C. § 7212(a)
- Providing Material Support of Terrorism - 18 U.S.C. § 2332(b)(g)(5)(B), 18 U.S.C. § 2339A, 18 U.S.C. § 2339B, 18 U.S.C. § 2339C

b. In the Mid 1990's to September 11, 2002, Tatari conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's, as defined *supra* 5, affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Tatari conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Throughout this period, Tatari conspired to support terrorism and to obfuscate the roles of the various participants and conspirators in Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida and/or the

International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, which conspiracy culminated in the Attack.

- c. The individual times, places, and contents of the alleged misconduct are not all particularly known at this time.
- d. The predicate act is not based upon a criminal conviction.
- e. Civil litigation has not yet resulted in a judgment regarding the predicate acts.
- f. The predicate acts form a pattern of racketeering in that they are repeated, ongoing, continuous, and are a part of the Enterprise's regular way of doing business. Other of the defendants consistently, evenly constantly, laundered money, filed false tax returns, and otherwise impeded and impaired the administration of the tax laws as part of their scheme to conduit money to terrorists, and yet obfuscate their support of Radical Muslim Terrorism and/or al Qaida and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders.
- g. The predicate act relates to each other (horizontal relatedness) as part of a common plan because each act of knowing and intentionally providing financial services and money laundering and tax evasion allowed certain of the defendants, specifically including Tatari, to surreptitiously provide funds to terrorist organizations, including al Qaida, Radical Muslim Terrorism and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, which conspiracy culminated in the Attacks.

6. A description of the Enterprise is as follows:

- a. The Enterprise ("Radical Muslim Terrorism" or "al Qaida" or "International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders") ("Enterprise") is comprised of the defendants named in the Original Complaint and any additional complaints filed in this action as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Iraq, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1076 (RCC)), and others, and is a collection of the persons, organizations, businesses, and nations associated in fact.
- b. The Enterprise has its origins in the defeat of the Soviets in Afghanistan in the late 1980s, when Osama Bin Ladin ("Bin Ladin") formed an organization called "The Foundation" or "al Qaida." Al Qaida was intended to serve as a foundation upon which to build a global Islamic army. In February, 1998, a declaration was issued, following the holding of a terrorist summit, announcing the formation of the International

Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, the precursor of which was the Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic Jihad. The structure of the Enterprise is an association in fact with common and complex goals that consist of far more than the mere desire to perpetrate the acts of racketeering outlined herein. Rather, the Enterprise utilizes acts of racketeering to further its overall common purposes of: (i) spreading a particularly virulent brand of radical, conservative Islam; (ii) eliminating Western influences in Islamic countries, including Western influences that are perceived to keep in power repressive Saudi-American regimes that are not true to Islam; and (iii) punishing Israel, and the United States for its perceived support of Israel. Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, does not feature a centralized hierarchy, because the lack of a centralized hierarchy is essential to the Enterprise's clandestine nature and its success. Thus, although al Qaida, for example, had its own membership roster and a structure of "committees" to guide and oversee such functions as training terrorists, proposing targets, financing operations, and issuing edicts, the committees were not a hierarchical chain of command but were instead a means for coordinating functions and providing material support to operations. Tatari fit neatly into this framework by raising funds for and providing funding to and otherwise providing material support for the members of the Enterprise who engaged in the Attack.

The Enterprise is a sophisticated global terrorist network which uses a variety of business and financial transactions to further its operations. These transactions include but are not limited to transferring funds between accounts to purchase communications equipment, electronics equipment, and land (for use as training camps and to store explosives and weapons). These transactions are accomplished through, *inter alia*, the use of wire transfers and electronic transmissions.

On information and belief, at the time of the September 11th attack, the al Qaida's annual income was approximately \$50 million and its assets over a ten-year period ranged between \$300 and \$500 million dollars. The Enterprise relies upon a global network of banks and financial institutions, including Tatari, and illegal activity to generate material support to continue its terrorist operations.

- c. Tatari was not an employee, officer or director of the Enterprise, based upon present information available. Tatari is associated with the alleged Enterprise. Tatari is a member of the Enterprise, and is separate and distinct from the Enterprise. Tatari intended to further the Attack and adopted the goal of furthering and/or facilitating that criminal endeavor, which criminal activity culminated in the Attack.

7. The pattern of racketeering activity conducted by Tatari is separate from the existence of Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the Al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, but was a necessary component to the Attack.
8. The Enterprise conducts terrorism all over the world; the racketeering activity conducted by Tatari funds that activity, which activity culminated in the Attack. The usual and daily activities of the Enterprise include recruitment, indoctrination, and the provisioning and operation of training camps, all of which activities are funded by the racketeering activities described herein.
9. The Enterprise benefits by spreading its ideology, by suppressing other forms of Islam, and through the gratification of destroying its perceived enemies.
10. The Enterprise, and the racketeering activities conducted by Tatari, relies heavily on the American interstate system of commerce for banking, supplies, communications, and virtually all its essential commercial functions, and in that manner affects interstate commerce. The Enterprise and the racketeering activities conducted, engaged in, and/or transacted business within and in the United States and elsewhere, and utilized, possessed, used, transferred, owned, leased, operated, and/or controlled assets in the United States and elsewhere. Furthermore, activities and actions of the Enterprise affect interstate commerce as demonstrated by the Attack itself, which caused damage to the United States economy and property and businesses situate therein. See Rasul v. Bush, 124 S. Ct. 2686, No. 03-334, 2004 U.S. LEXIS 4760, *8 (stating that the Attack “severely damaged the United States economy”).
11. Tatari acquired or maintained an interest or control in the Enterprise.
12. With respect to the alleged violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), the following is asserted:
 - a. Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders “employs” certain individuals, only a few of whose identities are known, including defendant Osama Bin Ladin.
 - b. The Enterprise, Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and the Crusaders, is comprised of the defendants named in the Complaint, the First Amended Complaint, the Second Amended Complaint and any additional complaints filed in this action as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O’Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O’Neill, et al. v. Iraq, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1076 (RCC)), among others, and is a collection of the persons,

organizations, businesses, and nations associated in fact. The liable persons are the enterprise and that which makes up the enterprise.

13. The conspiracy which violates 18 U.S.C. §1962(d) is described as follows:

- a. The history of the conspiracy, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d), behind Radical Muslim Terrorism, or the al Qaida, or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders could, and has, filled many books, but for purposes of the present RICO Statement, the following is offered. After being turned out of the Sudan in May 1996, al Qaida established itself in Afghanistan, and relied on well-placed financial facilitators, including Tatari, who laundered funds from Islamic so-called charities and corporations and raised money from witting and unwitting donors. They also relied heavily on certain imams at mosques who were willing to divert the *Zakat*, the mandatory charitable contributions required of all Muslims. Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders also collected money from employees of corrupted charities. The money raised from these various sources (the "Funds"), including Tatari, were used by the Enterprise to accomplish its goals, with the knowledge and awareness of Tatari, of both those goals and the uses to which the Funds were put.
- b. The Funds were used to organize and conduct a complex international terrorist operation intended to inflict catastrophic harm on the United States. The Funds enabled the Enterprise to identify, recruit, groom and train leaders who were able to evaluate, approve and supervise the planning and direction of the Enterprise. The Funds also provided communications sufficient system that gathered information on and formed assessments of the Enterprise's enemies' strengths and weaknesses.
- c. The Funds enabled the Enterprise to establish a personnel system by which, among other things, it recruited and trained persons to inflict the harm (the "Operatives") and provided planning and direction to the Operatives. The funds thus raised were used to, among other things, operate terrorist training camps in Afghanistan, where some recruits were trained in conventional warfare but where the best and most zealous recruits received terrorist training. The curriculum in the camps placed with great emphasis on ideological and religious indoctrination. All trainees and other personnel were encouraged to think creatively about ways to commit mass murder.
- d. The camps were able to operate only because of the worldwide network of recruiters, travel facilitators, and document forgers who vetted recruits and helped them get in and out of Afghanistan. From the ranks of these

recruits the nineteen perpetrators of the Attack were selected. None of this would have been possible without the funds supplied by participants and conspirators like Tatari. Indeed, the Enterprise would not have been successful without enthusiastic participation of all of the conspirators, including Tatari. In order to identify nineteen individuals willing, able and competent to carry out the Attack, Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders needed to select from a vast pool of recruits and trainees, which pool would not have been available to it without the assistance provided by Tatari. Tatari, with knowledge and intent, agreed to the overall objectives of the conspiracy, and agreed to commit at least two predicate acts and all agreed to participate in the conspiracy, either expressly or impliedly. Tatari conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Tatari conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Tatari also, with knowledge and intent, agreed to and did aid and abet all of the above illegal activities, RICO predicate acts, and RICO violations.

14. The injuries to business or property suffered by the O'Neill Plaintiff's resulting from the September 11th attack include economic damages, including but not limited, to pecuniary losses, past and future wage losses and profits, loss of business opportunities, loss of and/or damage to tangible and intangible personal property, loss of currency, loss of support, funeral and burial expenses, loss of prospective inheritance, and loss of other economic contributions to the Plaintiffs'/Decedents' households. Additionally, the Attack itself was intended to destroy the leading symbol of the United States' leadership in world trade – The World Trade Center - and as such, affected the O'Neill Plaintiff's jobs, businesses, and livelihoods.
15. Plaintiffs' damages – the loss of life and the damages to business and property related thereto that resulted from the actions of the defendants and their co-conspirators, are a direct causal relationship to the violation of the RICO statute, and are not a derivative claim of damage to a third party. The Plaintiffs, both named and as a class, as described in the complaint, as amended, were the “reasonably foreseeable victims of a RICO violation” and the “intended victims of the racketeering enterprise,” (that is, terrorism, the culmination of which was the Attack).
16. Each defendant is jointly and severally liable for all damages sustained by each plaintiff subject to the description of victims set forth in paragraph 4 hereof, for the loss of life, and the economic damages, including but not limited, to pecuniary losses, past and future wage losses and profits, loss of business opportunities, loss of and/or damage to tangible and intangible personal property, loss of currency,

loss of support, funeral and burial expenses, loss of prospective inheritance, and loss of other economic contributions to the Plaintiffs'/Decedents' households. The damages for the plaintiffs' collectively are to be determined at trial, and are in excess of \$10,000,000,000.00 prior to trebling, punitive damages, interest, legal fees, and the costs of this suit.

17. The Federal Causes of Action Against Tatari are as follows: Count One, Torture Victim Protection Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1350; Count Two, Alien Tort Claims Act 28 U.S.C. §1350; Count Nine, Anti-Terrorism Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2331, 2333, *et. seq.*; Count Ten, RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(b),1962(c), 1962(d); Count Twelve, Foreign State Agencies and Instrumentalities, 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a)(7), 1606.
18. The state causes of action are as follows: Count Three, Wrongful Death; Count Four, Survival; Count Five, Negligent and Intentional Infliction or Emotional Distress; Count Six, Conspiracy; Count Seven, Aiding and Abetting; Count Eight, Negligence; Count Eleven, Punitive Damages.
19. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate all allegations and counts contained in the Second Amended Complaint in *Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Al Baraka, et al.* (04-CV-1923 (RCC)), including all of the allegations and claims contained therein.
20. Tatari has long provided financial support and other forms of material support to terrorist organizations including Radical Muslim Terrorism, or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders. Tatari conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Tatari conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself.
21. Abdul Matin Tatari is a 60 year old Syrian-born German citizen who is the owner and principal investor in Tatex Trading GmbH,¹ a co-defendant in this case, and Tatari Design ---German textile firms with sales of several million dollars per year.
22. Corporate records show that the registered owner of Tatex is Mohamad Majed Said, a co-defendant in this action, the former head of Syria's General Intelligence Directorate.

¹ Specific misconduct regarding Tatex Trading GmbH ("Tatex"), a co-defendant herein, is provided via More Definite Statement Applicable to Tatex Trading GmbH. Plaintiffs herein incorporate by reference throughout this document the factual averments and arguments which are contained within its More Definite Statement Applicable to Tatex, relating to *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Al Baraka, et al.*, 04-CV-1923 (RCC).

23. German intelligence officials told the *Chicago Tribune* in November 2002 that the Syrian government has identified Tatari as a member of the Muslim Brotherhood.
24. On Tuesday September 10, 2002, German authorities seized documents and financial information from Tatari's two homes and three company warehouses. German intelligence officials has been investigating Tatari, his wife, and two sons since July 2002 on suspicion that the family is using its companies as a front to launder money for terrorist organizations and smuggle Islamic militants into Western Europe. The Tatari's were briefly detained in September 2002 and are currently living freely in Germany while the government continues its investigation of Tatex and affiliated companies.
25. Investigators are also examining 111 commercial visa requests filed by Tatex from 2000-2002 for "prospective buyers." Investigators suspect that some of the applicants were actually al Qaida operatives or other militants from Syria, Egypt, and Jordan.
26. According to German authorities, several member of the Hamburg cell worked at Tatex during the 1990's. These individuals include: Mohammed Atta, Zammar (three different stints), and Mamoun Darkanzali, who worked at Tatex briefly around 13 years ago.
27. Tatari's son, Mohammed Hadi Tatari, has admitted to personally knowing several members of the Hamburg cell including Mounir el Motassadeq, Mohammed Atta, and Mohammed Haydar Zammar, the man who investigators believe recruited Atta, Al-Shehhi, Jarrah and others from Hamburg to visit training camps in Afghanistan in November 1999. He has told authorities that he knew the cell members but had no prior knowledge of their plans or activities.
28. In fact, Mohammed Hadi Tatari, acknowledged knowing Zammar since meeting him in 1971 at the age of 11.
29. Tatari told the *Chicago Tribune* that his son stood as a witness at Motassadeq's wedding and the pair traveled to Denmark in March 2000 for and undisclosed purpose, at a time when hijacking plans were being made in Hamburg.
30. A search of internal German documents revealed that Mohammed Hadi Tatari was a signatory on an application to establish a Muslim prayer room for the 'Islam AG' Muslim student group at the Technical University Hamburg of which several members were also active in the Hamburg cell.
31. Related materials seized from el Motassadeq's apartment include a printed piece of paper with contact information for Tatex, a personal pocket calendar with the phone numbers of Mohammed Hadi Tatari and Tatari's with, Karen Tatari. It was discovered that el Motassadeq called the Tatari's home phone line (#04822-6812)

in October 2002. Also, the documents show that M.H. Zammer called Tatex on October 7, 2001 at 1:18 p.m.

32. As the foregoing demonstrates, Tatari thereby knowingly has, for a period of many years, provided critical financial and logistical support to al Qaida, and/or Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, to support the terrorist organization's global jihad. The September 11th Attack was a direct, intended and foreseeable product of Tatari's participation in the jihadist campaign for al Qaida, and/or Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders.
33. Given the extraordinarily complex nature of the conspiracy and other wrongdoing that led to the events of September 11, 2001, much information is presently unavailable to plaintiffs, absent discovery. Plaintiffs therefore reserve the right to amend this Statement as information is learned and verified through discovery and otherwise.

Date: September 29, 2005

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CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and accurate copy of the within More Definite Statement under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(e) and the CMO 1 and CMO 2 has been served on all attorneys of record, on this date, by way of the court's Electronic Case Filings (ECF) system.

Dated: September 30, 2005

GINA M. MAC NEILL, ESQ.